

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Moore Property Inventory Number ~~B-0002~~ PG: 85A-53
7300-7410

Address: 7300 Block of Moores Road, Prince George's County - in the vicinity of Brandywine

Owner: Powell, Karleen DM

Tax Parcel Number: 52 (House)

Tax Map Number: 134

Project MD 301

Agency State Highway Administration (SHA)

Site visit by SHA Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ☐

Eligibility **not** recommended ☒

Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☒ None

Is property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of District: _____

Is district listed?: ☒ no ☐ yes

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

The farm complex located on the north side of the 7300 Block of Moores Road comprises a Colonial Revival-style dwelling and a barn. The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay wide dwelling has a side gable roof. A shed roof extends on the main elevation (southwest) to form a full-width porch. The porch is supported by square columns set on masonry bases. The house has a central entry flanked by paired double-hung, sash windows. Two front gable roof dormers pierce the roof. An exterior, brick chimney rises along each of the gable walls. The barn is two stories in height and has a front gable roof. The barn is clad with vertical wood siding.

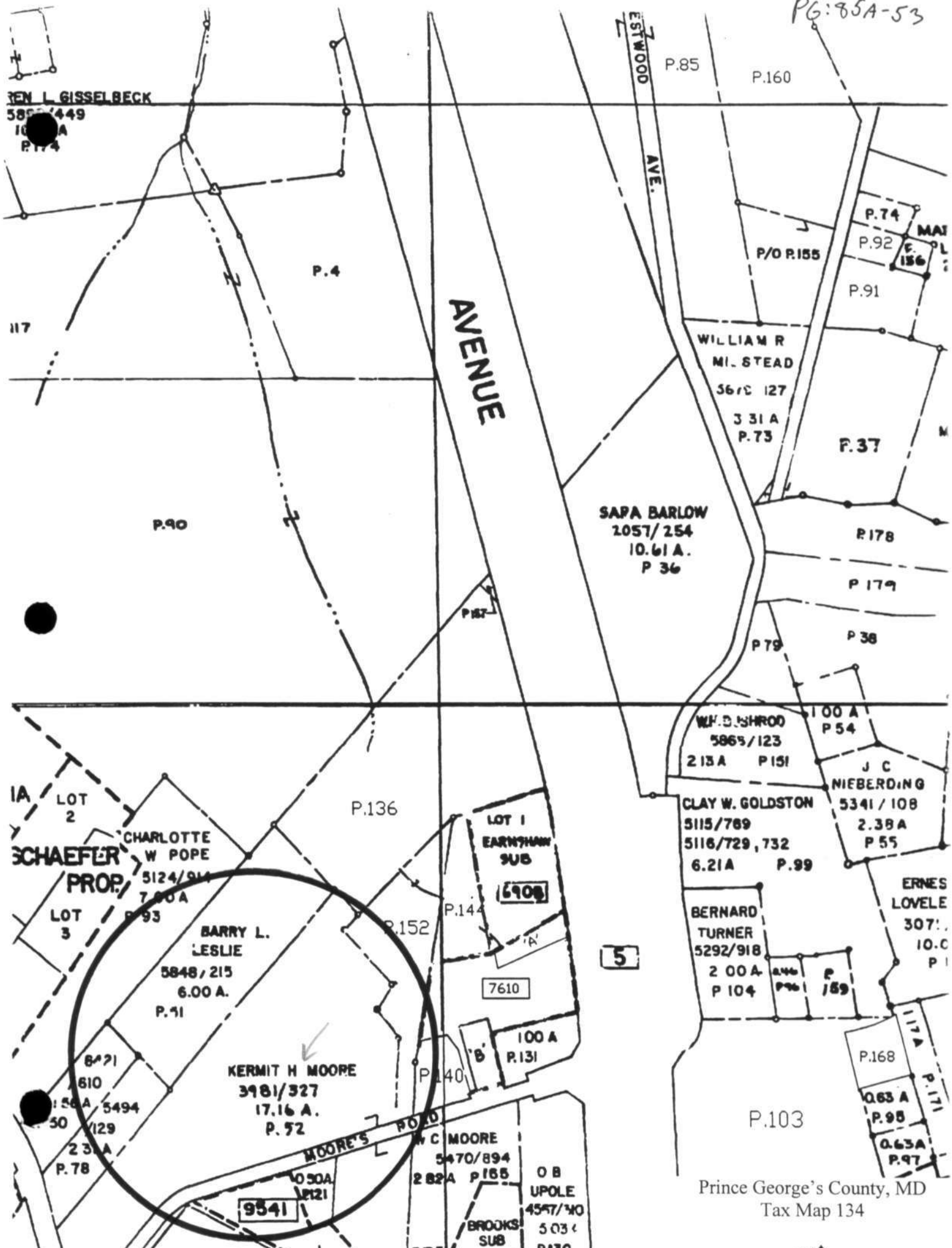
The barn was the principle building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. Throughout the 19th century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the 19th century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities. Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

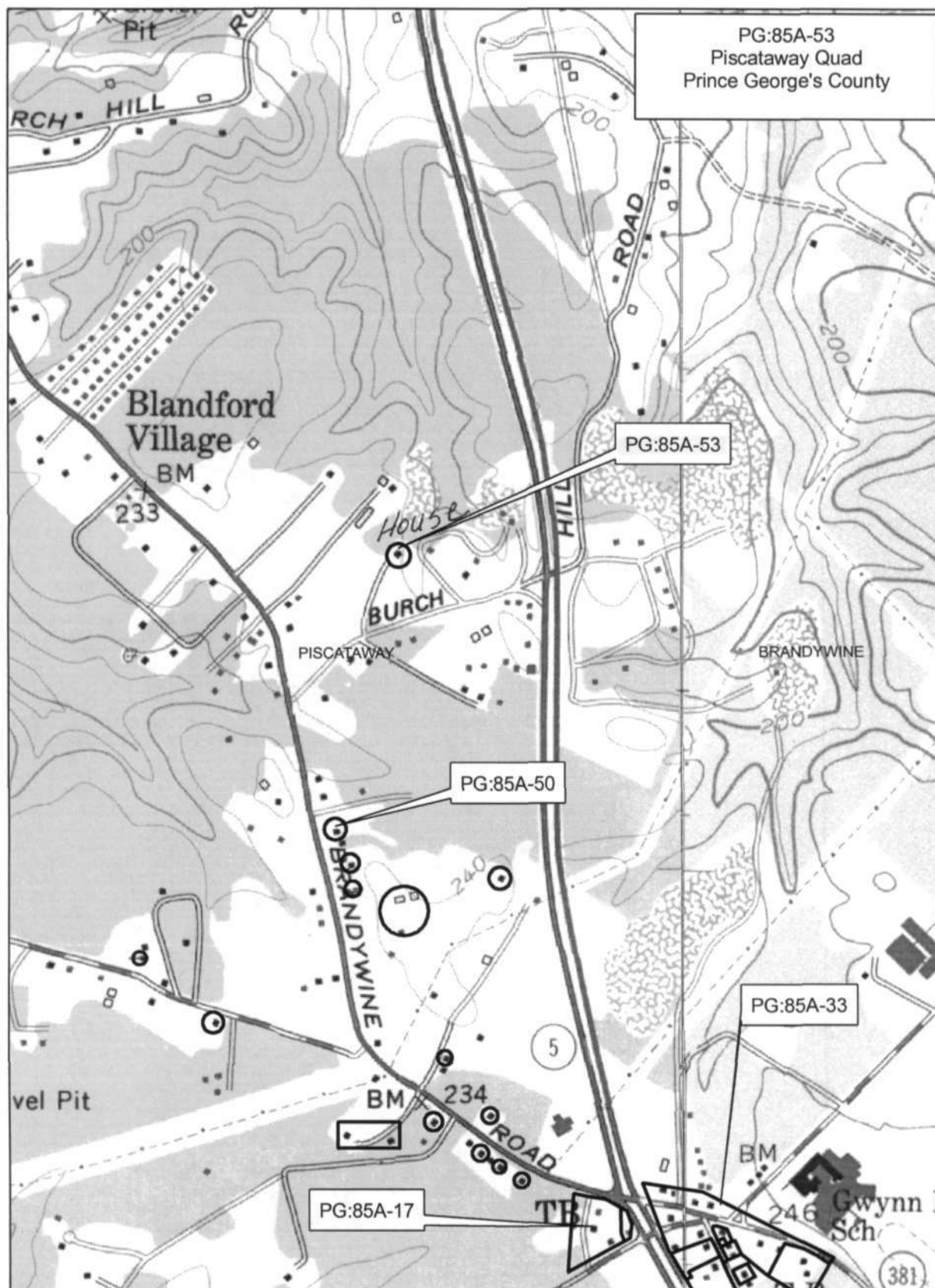
Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Consideration <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
<u>Chad Mader</u> ✓	<u>10/14/99</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

Located near the Baltimore and Potomac rail line, this farm is representative of the patterns of development that characterized Prince George's County during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Following the Civil War, railroads made the greatest impact upon community development, particularly the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad's (B & P) main line from Bowie in Prince George's County to Pope's Creek in Charles County in 1872. The opening of the railroad revitalized the practice of agriculture in southern Maryland. Beginning in 1873, the railroad operated a freight train to Baltimore once a week to carry local produce. In the 1880s, land values in southern Maryland rose rapidly in response to increased profits from agriculture. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, therefore, was responsible for agricultural prosperity in southern Maryland during the 19th and 20th centuries. The farmers closer to the urban markets of Washington began to diversify their crops and began to produce more products for the urban populations. Grains and potatoes were in demand in the cities and the access to the rail lines within Prince George's County assured the farmers' crops safe and easy delivery to the urban centers.

This circa 1920, Colonial Revival-style dwelling and circa 1920 barn are not eligible for the National Register. Although this farm complex is typical of the agricultural development surrounding U.S. 301, this resource lacks significance related to events, persons or architecture. Criterion D, information potential, was not assessed for this study.







~~PG: 85A-53~~ PG: 85A-53

7300 Block of Moores Road (north side)

Prince George's County, MD

Traceries

June 1999

MD SHPO

View looking north

1 of 1

Cont. Resource
PG: 85A-53

7410

Owner: Moore, Wilson C & Booker C

(Barns)

Site visit by SHA Staff: X no yes Name: Date:

Criteria A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G X None

Is district listed?: X no yes

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

The barn located on the south side of Moores Road at Branch Avenue (Route 5) is two-stories in height. The barn has a front gable roof with a side shed extension. The barn is clad with vertical wood siding and has a standing seam metal roof.

The barn was the principle building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. Throughout the 19th century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the 19th century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities. Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.Eligibility recommended ☒

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Consideration ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☒ F ☐ G ☐ None

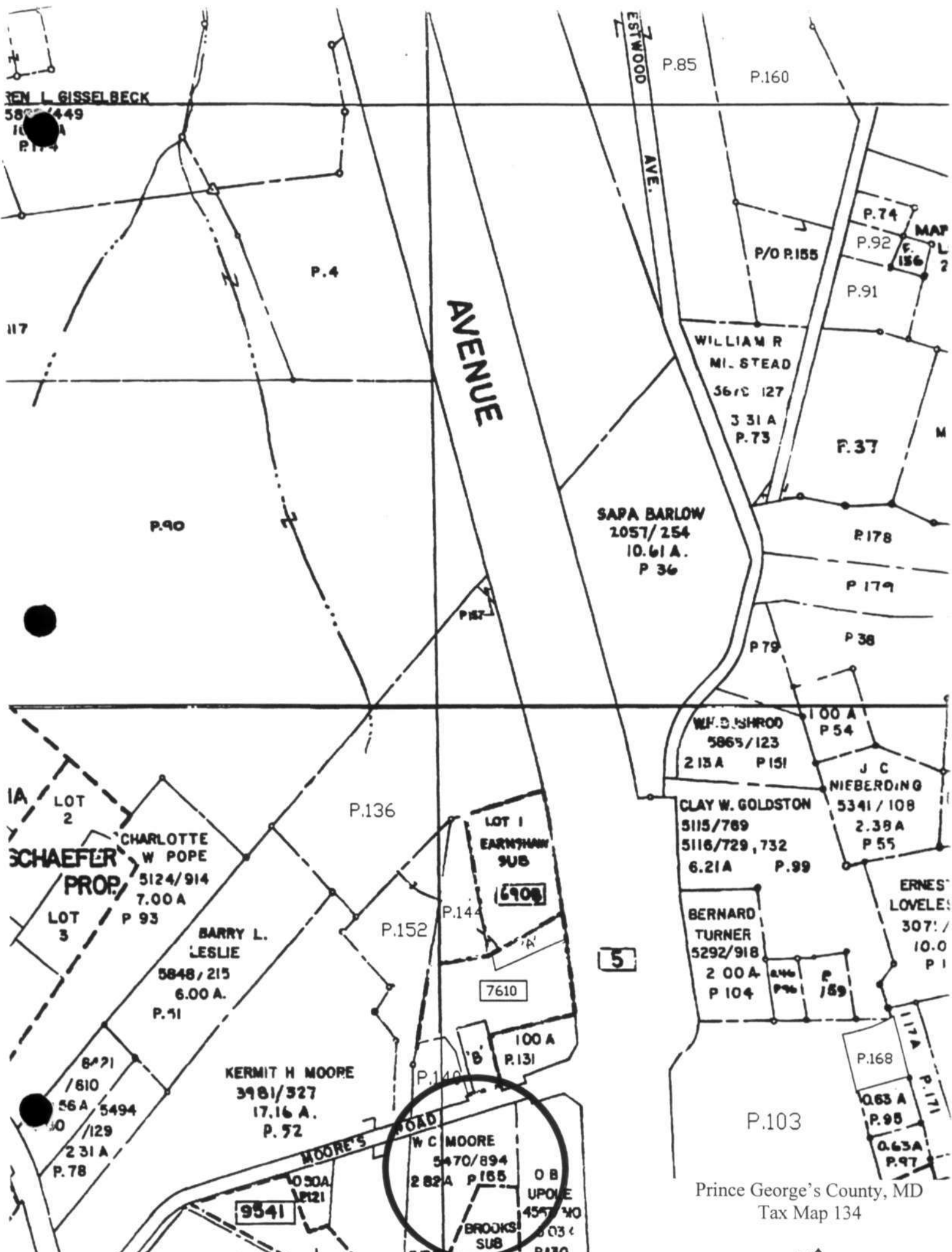
Reviewer, NR Program

Date _____

Date _____

Located near the Baltimore and Potomac rail line, this barn is part of the patterns of development that characterized Charles County during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Following the Civil War, railroads made the greatest impact upon community development, particularly the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad's (B & P) main line from Bowie In Prince George's County to Pope's Creek in Charles County in 1872. The opening of the railroad revitalized the practice of agriculture in southern Maryland. Beginning in 1873, the railroad operated a freight train to Baltimore once a week to carry local produce. In the 1880s, land values in southern Maryland rose rapidly in response to increased profits from agriculture. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, therefore, was responsible for agricultural prosperity in southern Maryland during the 19th and 20th centuries. The farmers closer to the urban markets of Washington began to diversify their crops and began to produce more products for the urban populations. Grains and potatoes were in demand in the cities and the access to the rail lines within Prince George's County assured the farmers' crops safe and easy delivery to the urban centers.

This circa 1910 barn is not eligible for the National Register. Although it is typical of the agricultural development surrounding U.S. 301, this resource lacks significance related to events, persons or architecture. Criterion D, information potential, was not assessed for this study.



TEN L. GISSELBECK
5800/449
10.00 A
P.174

117

P.4

AVENUE

ESTWOOD
AVE.

P.85

P.160

P/O P.155

P.74

P.92

P.91

WILLIAM R
MIL. STEAD
3610 127
3.31 A
P.73

F.37

SAPA BARLOW
2057/254
10.61 A.
P.36

P.178

P.179

P.79

P.38

W.F. D. SHROD
5865/123
2.13 A
P.151

100 A
P.54

J. C.
NIEBERDING
5341/108
2.38 A
P.55

CLAY W. GOLDSTON
5115/769
5116/729, 732
6.21 A
P.99

BERNARD
TURNER
5292/918
2.00 A
P.104

ERNEST
LOVELESS
3071/
10.0
P.1

LOT 2
SCHAEFER
PROP.
LOT 3

CHARLOTTE
W POPE
5124/914
7.00 A
P.93

BARRY L.
LESLIE
5848/215
6.00 A.
P.51

KERMIT H MOORE
3981/327
17.16 A.
P.52

LOT 1
EARNHAM
SUB
6900

7610

100 A
P.131

W.C. MOORE
5470/894
2.82 A
P.155

BROOKS
SUB

O B
UPONE
4557/40
P.130

P.103

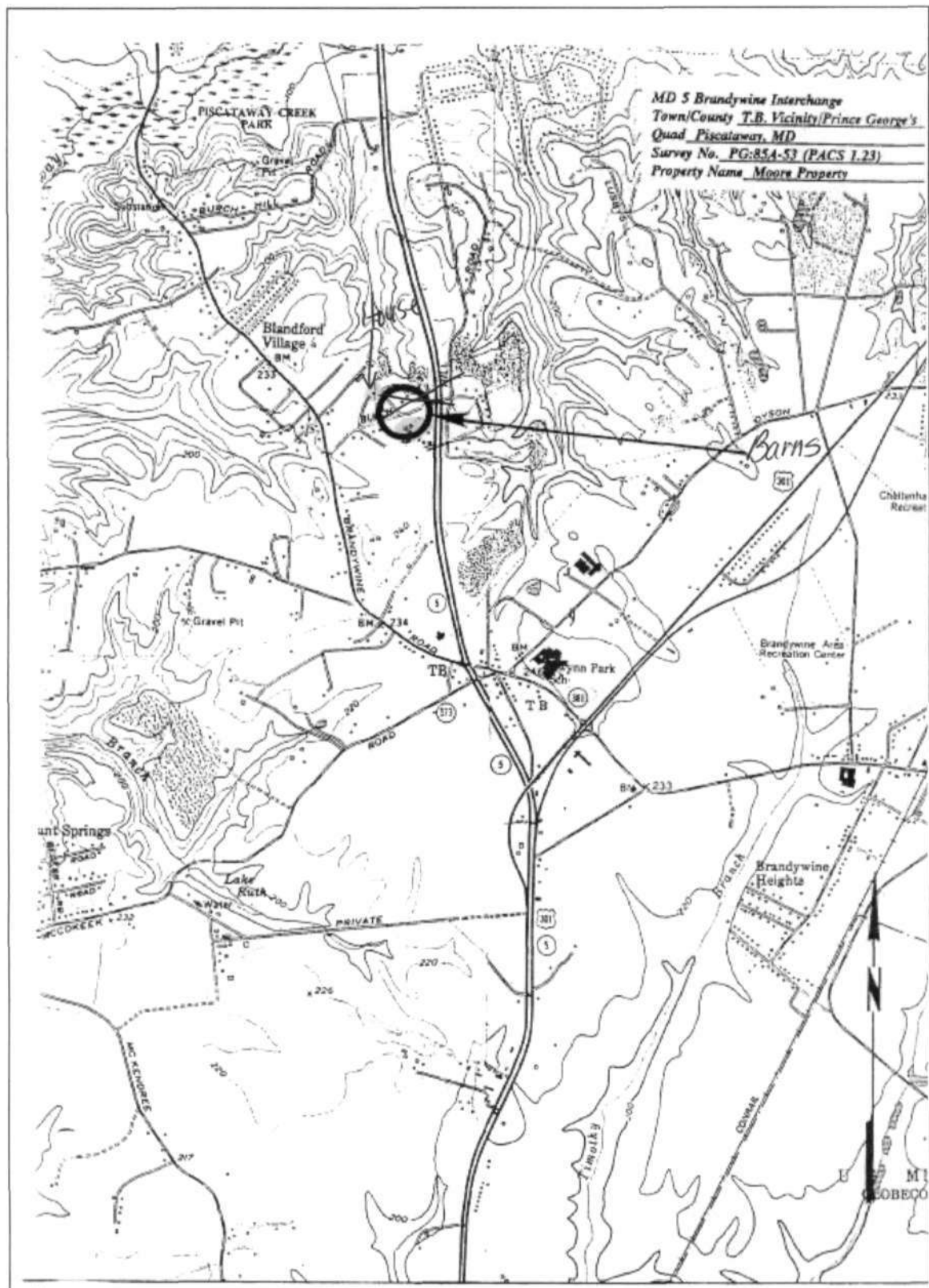
P.168

0.63 A
P.95

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P.97

Prince George's County, MD
Tax Map 134

NT





Contributing Resource

~~D-0000~~ PG: 85A-53

South side of Moores Road at Branch Avenue (Rt. 5)

Prince Georges County, MD

Traceres

June 1999

MD SHPO

View looking south

1 of 1

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

Construction Date: Circa 1950

Name: Moore Property

Location: ⁷³⁰⁰~~7310~~ and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. Vicinity, Prince George's County

Private/Commercial/Occupied/Fair-Deteriorated/Accessibility Restricted

Description:

The Moore Property is located on the north and south sides of Moore's Road in the T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County. Constructed circa 1950, the property consists of a nursery, one barn and one ruin of an agricultural building. The buildings comprise part of a once large landholding of the Moore family. The nursery building and barns supported a farming practice and produce stand.

Significance:

Three brothers, Sydney, Wilson and Kermit Moore, purchased 55 hectare (136.08 acres) of land on the east side of Brandywine Road in 1946. The land was part of an unrecorded subdivision of the Gibbons Farm, a nineteenth century farm located northwest of the village of T.B. The Moore brothers bought lots 9 through 16, parts of lots 8 and 17, and an additional 15.2 hectares (37.7 acres) from Fred and Leona Schwab. Sydney Moore was a tobacco and crop farmer for more than six decades and was honored for his success as a farmer by the Agriculture Department Farm Extension Program during World War II. In 1983, Sydney Moore was again honored for his farming achievements by the Prince George's County Council (Prince George's County Historical Society, vertical files, Prince George's County Journal, 9 March 1987). The nursery building, likely used as a produce stand, and the barns were constructed circa 1950. In 1961, Wilson Moore acquired a 8.8 hectare (21.7 acre) portion of the farm near MD 5 (Branch Avenue) containing the nursery building and barns. A 2 hectare (4.9 acre) parcel containing the nursery building was sold to Pyles Properties, Inc. in 1969. The property was sold twice before purchased by its current owner William Tilling in 1995. The property containing the nursery building is currently 1.7 hectares (4.3 acres) in size. The land containing the barns remains in the ownership of Wilson Moore and his brother Booker Moore. The amount of land containing the barns has been reduced to 1.1 hectares (2.8173 acres).

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
September 1998

Maryland Historical Trust
 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
 MD 5 Brandywine Interchange

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Moore Property (preferred)

and/or common Moore-Tilling Property

2. Location:

street & number ⁷³⁰⁰~~7310~~ and 7410 Moore's Road

___ not for publication

city, town T.B. X vicinity of

congressional district

state

Maryland

county

Prince George's

3. Classification:

Category

___ district

X building(s)

___ structure

___ site

___ object

Ownership

___ public

X private

___ both

Public Acquisition

___ in process

___ being considered

X not applicable

Status

X occupied

___ unoccupied

___ work in progress

Accessible

X yes: restricted

___ yes: unrestricted

___ no

Present Use

___ agriculture

X commercial

___ education

___ entertainment

___ government

___ industrial

___ military

___ transportation

___ museum

___ park

___ private

___ residence

___ religious

___ scientific

___ other:

4. Owner of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Wilson and Booker C. Moore / William C. Tilling

street & number 7612 Moore's Lane/7410 Moore's Road

telephone no.:

city, town Brandywine

state and zip code MD 20613

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Prince George's County

liber 5470/10445

street & number Prince George's County Judicial Center

folio 894/411

city, town Upper Marlboro

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

___ federal

___ state

___ county

___ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="radio"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="radio"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 3

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Moore Property is located on the north and south sides of Moore's Road in the T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County. Constructed circa 1950, the property consists of a nursery, one barn and one ruin of an agricultural building. The buildings comprise part of a once large landholding of the Moore family. The nursery building and barns supported a farming practice and produce stand.

The 1-story nursery building is located on the north side of Moore's Road, west of MD 5 (Branch Avenue). Constructed circa 1950, the building is of wood-frame construction with a cross-gable roof, vertical wood siding and a concrete slab foundation. The building has a large shed roof addition on the west elevation and several shed roof additions on the rear elevation. Two greenhouses are attached to the northeast corner of the building and a shed roof addition is located on the east elevation. A 1-story shed roof wood canopy wraps-around from the front elevation to the east elevation.

On the south side of Moore's Road were two barns. One barn has collapsed, while the other is in a deteriorated condition. Constructed circa 1950, the extant 2-story barn has a front-gable orientation with vertical double-doors on the gable ends. The structure has a metal roof, vertical wood siding and concrete corner blocks. The south elevation has a 2-story shed roof section, adjacent to which is a 1-story shed roof section. A concrete block chimney is located between the sections. The 1-story section has a series of casement window openings.

The property is located on the north and south sides of Moore's Road. The property's setting is rural with residential properties to the south and west, a commercial property to the east and woodland to the north.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
X 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates	Circa 1950	Builder/Architect	Unknown
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check: Applicable Criteria: __A__B__C__D
 and/or
 Applicable Exceptions: __A__B__C__D__E__F__G

 Level of Significance: __national__state__local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Three brothers, Sydney, Wilson and Kermit Moore, purchased 55 hectare (136.08 acres) of land on the east side of Brandywine Road in 1946. The land was part of an unrecorded subdivision of the Gibbons Farm, a nineteenth century farm located northwest of the village of T.B. The Moore brothers bought lots 9 through 16, parts of lots 8 and 17, and an additional 15.2 hectares (37.7 acres) from Fred and Leona Schwab. According to Alan Virta, author of Prince George's County: Victorial History, the Moore's were extensively involved in Republican politics of Prince George's County (Prince George's County Historical Society, vertical files, Sydney Alonzo Moore, Sr.). Sydney Moore was a tobacco and crop farmer for more than six decades and was honored for his success as a farmer by the Agriculture Department Farm Extension Program during World War II. In 1983, Sydney Moore was again honored for his farming achievements by the Prince George's County Council (Prince George's County Historical Society, vertical files, Prince George's County Journal, 9 March 1987). A road was laid through the Moore farm between 1946 and 1957 to connect Brandywine Road and MD 5 (Branch Avenue) and was named Moore's Road. The nursery building, likely used as a produce stand, and the barns were constructed circa 1950. In 1961, Wilson Moore acquired a 8.8 hectare (21.7 acre) portion of the farm near MD 5 (Branch Avenue) containing the nursery building and barns. A 2 hectare (4.9 acre) parcel containing the nursery building was sold to Pyles Properties, Inc. in 1969. The property was sold twice before purchased by its current owner William Tilling in 1995. The property containing the nursery building is currently 1.7 hectares (4.3 acres) in size. The land containing the barns remains in the ownership of Wilson Moore and his brother Booker Moore. The amount of land containing the barns has been reduced to 1.1 hectares (2.8173 acres).

The Moore Property is located on both the north and south sides of Moore Road in the vicinity of T.B., Prince George's County. T.B. is located at the junction of two pre-Revolutionary roads. One road connected the port at Piscataway to southeastern Prince George's County along the Patuxent River; the other connected St. John's Church at Accokeek with Upper Marlboro. A later road, cut in the mid-nineteenth century, led directly south from T.B. into Charles County (MHT, PG:85A-33). The stagecoach from Washington, D.C. stopped regularly at T.B. during the nineteenth century (Community Renewal Program 1974, 414). Local tradition holds that the name "T.B." was taken from an early boundary marker placed at the division line between the lands of the William Wenshend family on the west and the Brooke family on the east (MHT, PG:85A-33). Other sources state that the initials stand for Major Thomas Brooke of the British militia. In 1664, Brooke received a patent for a 2,530 acre tract, known as Brookefield, in this area (Martin 1969).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

SOURCE NAME: Moore Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

ADDRESS: 7310 and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County

8. Significance (Continued)

The first store at the crossroads known as T.B. was constructed circa 1830 by the Tomlin family. After the Civil War, A.W. Marlow opened a second store (MHT, PG:85A-14). In 1862, a merchant and farmer named J. Eli Huntt moved to T.B. Huntt bought the Tomlin and Marlow properties and opened his own business in the Marlow store. Huntt also brought a blacksmith and physician into the village. When the village population peaked at 150 in the late 1880s, the community included schools for black and white children, two nearby Methodist churches, two blacksmith's shops, two undertakers, two general stores and two doctors (MHT, PG:85A-33).

T.B. was in danger of decline by the end of the nineteenth century. During the 1870s and 1880s, both the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and the Southern Maryland and Point Lookout Railroad had bypassed T.B. in favor of the village of Brandywine, located two miles to the east. Businesses and other activities favored this location, and T.B. remained a small, crossroads village serving only local farmers and travelers. William G. Becker tried to develop the "Littleworth" subdivision northwest of T.B. during the 1930s, however only a few lots were ever developed. Several dwellings were constructed around the periphery of the village between 1930 and 1950. In 1927, the Governor Crain Highway, now Route 301, was constructed along a new alignment immediately east of T.B. In 1950 Maryland Route 5, which formerly followed Brandywine Road north of T.B. and Old Brandywine Road south of T.B., was moved to a new alignment immediately east of Brandywine Road. Although Route 5 did not result in extensive demolition, T.B. failed quickly after its construction (MHT, PG:85A-33).

One of the buildings on the Moore Property is a nursery building. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural, small-scale commercial buildings were most likely adaptations of simple dwelling and outbuilding forms. Often of frame construction and one to two stories tall, these buildings were built to serve specific roadside functions such as roadside shops and stands. These buildings usually had front-gable or parapeted flat roofs and typically featured a large display window. Decorative features were few, predominantly limited to a transom over the door and decorative signs over the entrance or in front of the store. Roadside stands typically featured large awnings or canopies to shelter both the goods and customers (Liebs 1985:5-8).

Another building on the Moore Property is a barn. The barn was the principal building erected on a farm, which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and storage for hay, straw or tobacco. Throughout the nineteenth century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as chickens and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

Barn forms inspired by Dutch and English prototypes were adapted to perform specific farm functions, such as livestock storage, tobacco-curing or dairying. Dutch barns were nearly square in plan and covered with a highly pitched roof. They employed a three-bay design with a large central door in the gable end. The first story was used for grain storage, threshing and animal shelter, while hay was stored in a loft area. The English barn also contained three bays with a central entry but the openings are along the eave wall of the barn, not the gable end. The roof of the English barn was low pitched (Arthur and Witney 1988, 36-83). Foundation walls were

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Moore Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

ADDRESS: 7310 and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County

8. Significance (Continued)

frequently of fieldstone masonry construction which was sometimes used for gable end walls construction. Vertical wood sheathing was a common exterior siding. Roofs were covered with shingle, slate, or metal.

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1950, the Moore Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state, or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it lacks architectural significance and integrity of materials. The nursery building has been extensively altered by additions and changes to the building fabric. The extant barn is not a significant example of an agricultural outbuilding and it suffers from deterioration. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: [Signature] Date: 12/8/98
Reviewer, NR Program: [Signature] Date: 12/18/98

[Signature]

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. PG:85A-53 (PACS1.23)

● See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Piscataway, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tim Tamburrino

● organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date September 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Moore Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

ADDRESS: 7310 and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Arthur, Eric, and Dudley Witney. 1988. The Barn. A Vanishing Landmark in North America. 1972. M.H. Feheley Arts Company Ltd. Reprint, New York: Arrowood Press.

Community Renewal Program. 1974. The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD: Prince George's County.

Land Records Office of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD.

Liebs, Chester H. 1985. Mainstreet to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture. Boston: Little Brown & Co.

Martin, M.W. 1969. Home Is a Place Called 76. Baltimore Sun, 27 July. Maryland Historical Society. Vertical Files. "T.B., Prince George's County."

Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). 1986. Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Tee Bee, Prince George's County, Maryland. PG:85A-33. Crownsville, MD.

Prince George's County Historical Society. Vertical Files. "Moore, Syndey Alonzo, Sr.".

Tax Assessment Office of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, MD.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

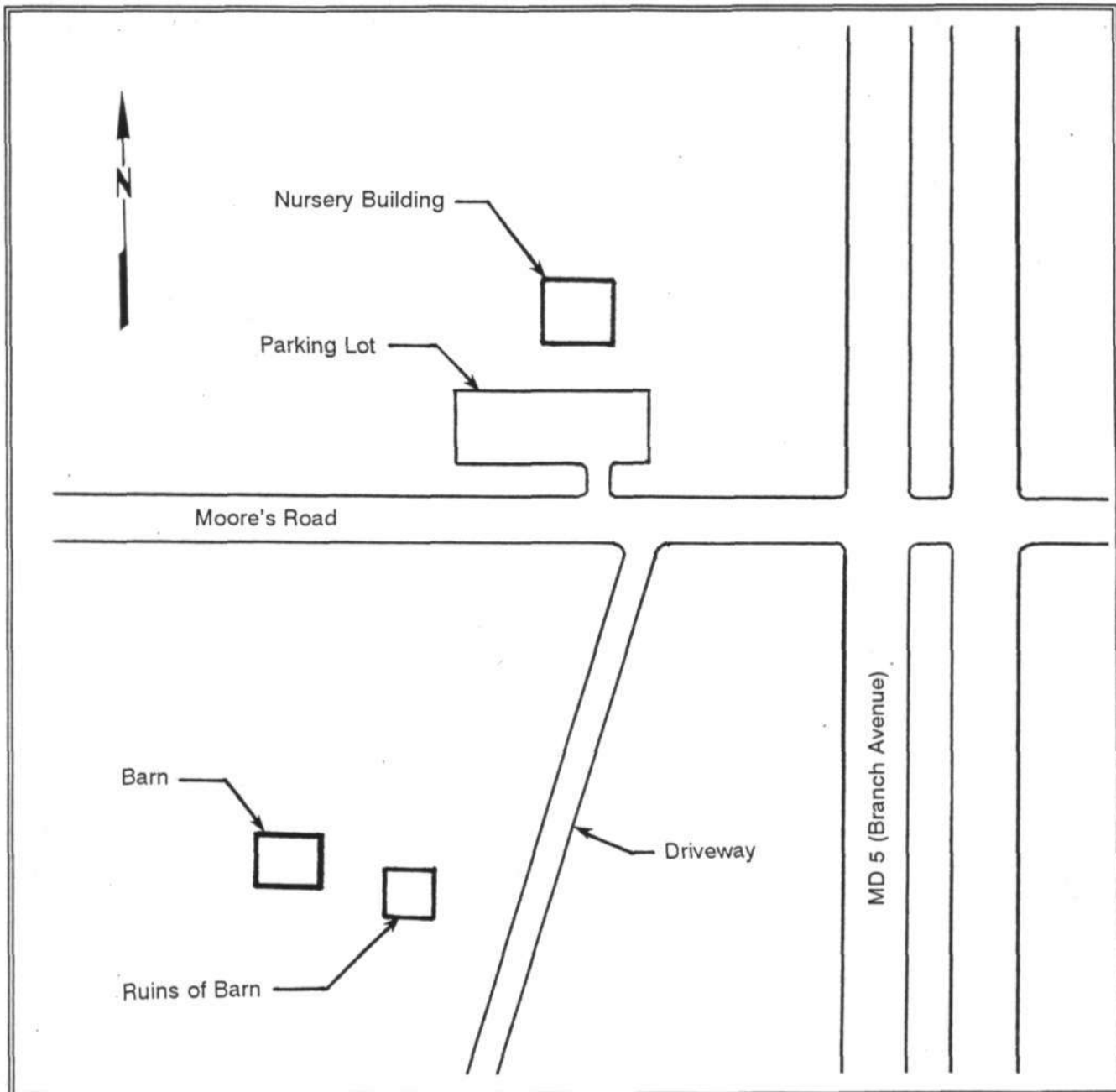
SOURCE NAME: Moore Property

SURVEY NO.: 7380 PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

ADDRESS: 7380 and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Moore Property

SURVEY NO.: PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)

ADDRESS: 7380 and 7410 Moore's Road Road, T.B. vicinity, Prince George's County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Modern Period (A.D. 1930-Present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture and Economic

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Agriculture and Commercial

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

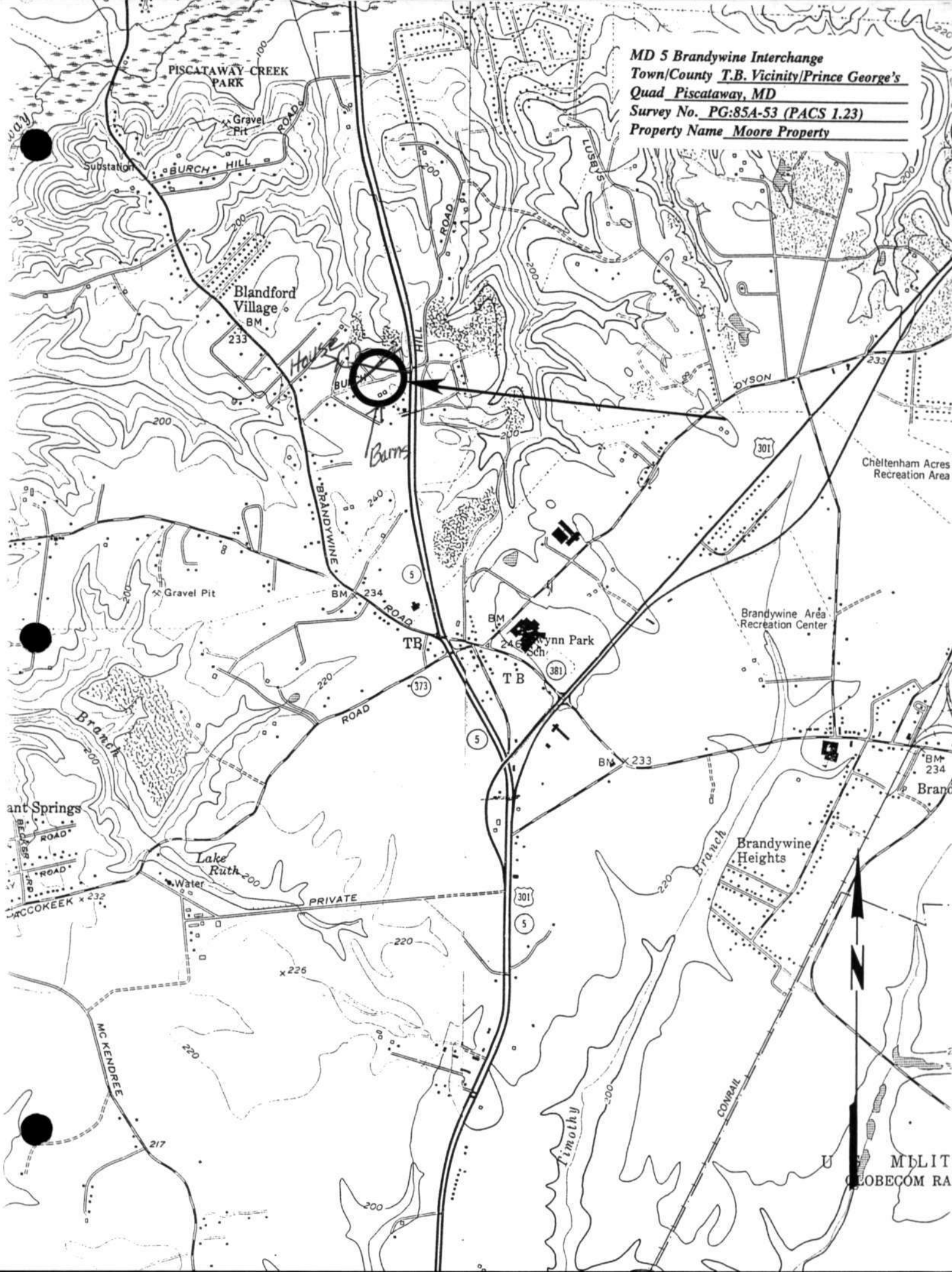
None

Preparer:

P.A.C. Spero & Company

September 1998

MD 5 Brandywine Interchange
Town/County T.B. Vicinity/Prince George's
Quad Piscataway, MD
Survey No. PG:85A-53 (PACS 1.23)
Property Name Moore Property



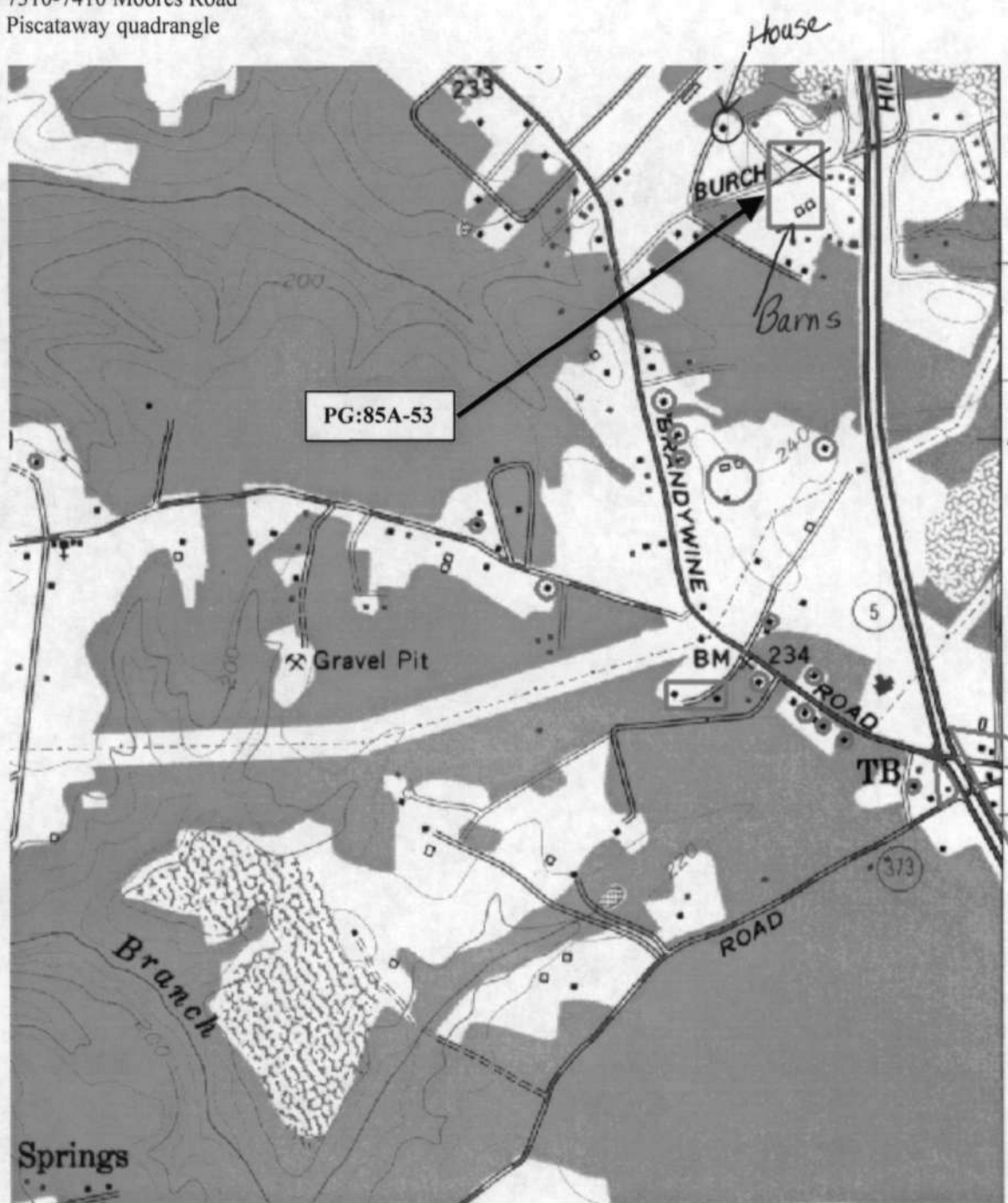
MLIT
GLOBECOM RA

PG:85A-53

Moore Property (Moore-Tilling Property)

7300 ~~7310~~-7410 Moores Road

Piscataway quadrangle





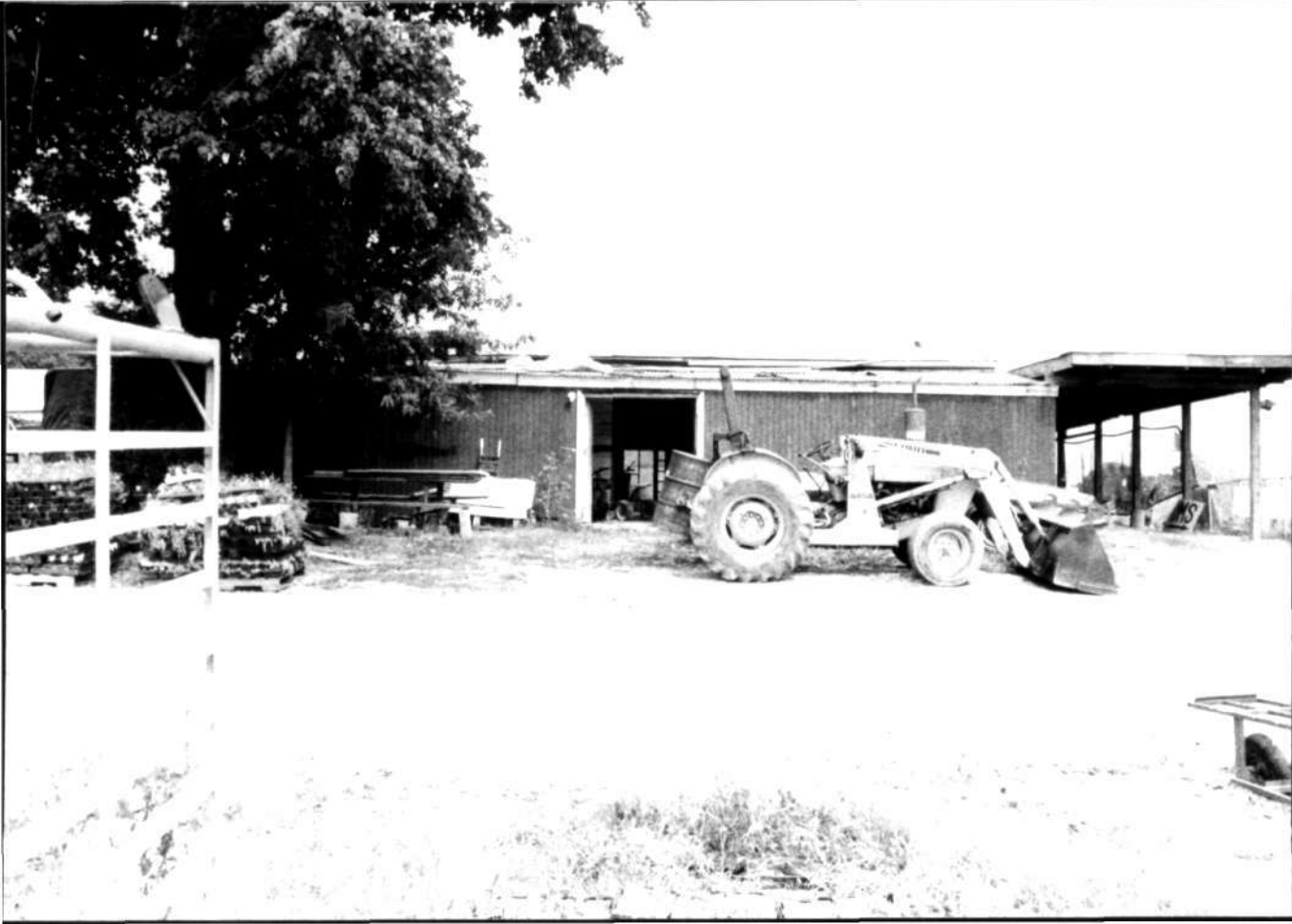
MULCH
\$1.90 A BAG

BULK

1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Ruess George's Co, MD

TowsonPho! 10 393*81 N N N 4 -442

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SAPO
7. front (south) elevation
8. 1 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moose Property
3. Prince George's Co, MD
4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD S&PO
7. west elevation
8. 2 of 9

TowsonPhoto: 02 395481 N N N 6 -472



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prince Georges Co, MD

Towson Pho! 15 393*81 N N N 4 -332

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SAPO
7. rear (north) elevation
8. 3 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Ruine George's Co., MD

TowsonPho! 16 393*81 NNN 3 -162

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/93
6. MD SAPO
7. east elevation
8. 4 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prime Georgia Co, MD

TolsonPhoto: 17 393*81 NNN 3 -182

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SHPO
7. Barn #1
8. 5 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prime Georges Co., MD

TowsonPho! 18 390*81 N H N 2 -112

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SAPO
7. Barn #1
8. 6 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prince Georges Co, MD

TowsonPhoto! 19 393*81 NNN 4 -312

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SAPO
7. Bain #1
8. 7 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prince Georges Co, MD

TowsonPho! 04 395*81 N N N 8 -482

4. Tim Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SWAO
7. entrance to Barn #1
8. 8 of 9



1. PG: 85A-53
2. Moore Property
3. Prime Georgia Co, MD

TowsonPhoto! 17 390*81 N N N 2 -302

4. Vini Tamburino
5. 9/98
6. MD SAPO
7. ruins of Barn #2
8. 9 of 9